Similarly many balanced, stable compromise-lines, like the boundaries of countries, cannot be extrapolated with are losing this balance when applied to the new dimensions that technology has brought into being. It is thus impossible to find a "boundary" with similar lariteness to those of the earth for the control of airspace over a country, and how far up the country's sovereign air extends cannot be determined by any significant set of criteria like defensibility, control, or the cutoff point of some physical substance (the historical origins of the three-mile [illegible]). Rather, the air diminishes in a continuous gradation away from the earth.)

A similar problem is that of establishing an upper boundary, while there is still time, beyond which weapon systems shall not be deployed. But there is no simple boundary line representing any convergence of technical factors or highly conspicuous line of possible agreement. [The technical aspect of these problems is discussed at length in Clark C. Abt's "Problems and Processes of Space Arms Control," Raytheon Corporation, reproduction, 1961.]

Technological change that tends to swiftly expand the competence of particular organizations in unexpected directions, changing the borders of demarcation between scopes of authority.

67,3

In many respects these changes, particularly technological ones, are decreasing and undermining the reasonable conventions which may order behavior and permit certain kinds of freedom; in many cases

For example, in these new dimensions and directions of technological change, there appears to be a loss of possible stabilized and bargained-out operating systems.

For instance, "space law," as above.

No ¶

With this dissolution of normative unions, various bargaining, jockeying and infighting seem likely to increase, in areas that would ordinarily be thought important to the public good.

Ch.

VIII

PROBLEMS OF PLANNING & PROCEDURE

(NORX: SYSTEMS)

UNITY

DIVISION

MEASUREMENT

BUILDING BLOCKS

OPPORTUNITY & OPPORTUNISM

History, prospects

Planning, Procedure & ACTH

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ACTH

38. DEBUGGABILITY: [illegible]

IMPROVEMENT of Sfx
by discrete evolutions
vast retrenchments
which are basically
simple operations
[Cf. FENIX — big/small things]

The Axiomatic Model
as something opposed.

40. CRYSTALLIZATION
Ways to go wrong

DEBUGGABILITY: debugging parts of an axiomatically expressed theory.

THEORY CYCLE

Induction & theory as a cyclical process

Seeking ~~most general~~ ~~or~~ ANY

XX criteria

with hope of their generality.

EVOLUTIONS & SIMILARITIES

VI. 16. MODELS

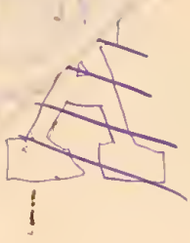
17. Evolution of many things

43. GENERALIZED SKX MODEL OF VARIATION
As ~~above~~ with evolution, where time ~~was~~ the variable; but more generally.

44. GENERALIZED ~~M~~ SKX MODEL OF VARIATION-EVOLUTION-INDUCTION

45. Strategy in variation-evolution-induction: shall it be forced to cover all?

46. BREADTH OF COVERAGE versus LOCAL 'JUSTICE'



Problems of Abstraction
& Cognitive Procedure

~~BACK BACK~~
Dimension
Discrete categories
Weighting
Coexpressibility

What they ~~say~~ may be:

DIMENSIONS

DISCRETE CLASSES

[CONTINUING PARTICULAR ENTITIES?]

[RELATIONALS?]

IVa PROBLEMS OF MEASUREMENT & COEXPRESSIBILITY

~~Redef~~

Redefinitions

Eff the ends of the scale

WEIGHTINGS

As measuring - str[illegible]

of varying precision & implication

MEASURE e.g. phrases; pres & orders.

highly precise nature of implications

PROBABILITY

what type?

11 THIS THERE ?

NOTION SCHEMATICS:

DYNAMIC EVOLUTION =

e.g IDEAS

PHENOMENOLOGY

SPACE NOTIONS

6

REF NETWORKS

I. 1. REFERENTIAL NETWORKS

2. You should ignore the phrasing, pay attention to the structure

II. 3 1. 'SCHEMATICS' as componenents of ref. network.

4. As relational componnents that are of interest.

5. For instance, they can change or not change.

Network by itself ignoring subject matter.
How it relates to material and at relevant things
It has interesting properties...

Sometimes we may be interested in
NETWORK BY ITSELF which may not
~~[illegible]~~ tell us what kinds of
entities it deals with or to what
it applies.

In this case we will talk about
supplementary rules (— network &
application...)

NO TELLING ABOUT A SKX SIMPLICITER

AMBIGUITY: those things
& relations which are &
aren't stated in the network.

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE

SKX

STUDIES OF KINDS OF DYNAMIC CHANGE

Undermine classif betw
= th & descr. system:
APPLICABILITY of SKX
→ is at question.
→ Forced appl. too easy.
What other predications
are conjointly permissible?

ESP. PROBLEMS OF METHODOLOGY

Probs. of abstract variables relating to human behavior,
with particular complications deriving from
the phenomenal closeness of many of them.

e.g. entities of dynamic psychology

NORX
[Systems]

PROBLEMS OF DOING

We wish, in this chapter, to emphasize the vast importance of grasping-- for times to come-- some understandable cluster of what is human. To call this an "essence" might mislead, unless it is understood that there are a few eseences; as we have emphasized throughout, it is persisting clusters of attributes that characterize things. We need to know some cluster of attributes which can serve as an enduring focus of caring, hope and delight for the human soul.

This is neither a trivial nor a silly intent. It is made the more urgent by the many trends that are breaking apart all the old categorizations and simple ways of dealing. It is reasonable that we should hope that whatever there is, a hundred years from now, should be human; and it is here that we must think directly about the qualities of mood and involvement. Let us try no listing now. But we think that it is in the realm of emotions and things

Emotional experiences, humor, whimsy and exultation, in a network of curiosity, and interest and understanding; We will not elaborate on this or argue for its justification. But we would like it understood why, when the woods seem to be burning, we advocate meditation and reminiscence.

This is a time in which mankind, society and technology may go in an enormous number of possible directions, and in which numbers of people are trying to take things in the or contributing to such movement. direction, while it is likely that no changes will sweep everything away, it is also likely that the most drastic changes will take place, perhaps entering the world as new varieties of familiar things and then turning to create sweeping revisions, like radio.

The control of human mood through pain and pleasure has always been a part of life; a part of the control we exert over others, and a part of our own pleasure. But mechanical means for the control of mood are newer, perhaps not so new. There have been wine and drugs for a long time; electric shock therapy should be considered here. But the new mood drugs, brain-stimulation and B.F. Skinner's announced programme for arranging the sense of reward are strong developments. It is clear that the drugs-- tranquilizers, peyote, psilocybin, and many others-- have most pronounced effects on mood and outlook.

Experiments have shown that mild electric shocks administered to the brain can produce a considerable sense of pleasure and well-being. Experiments on humans in this category have been few, but the evidence for rats, monkeys and dolphins is clear.

What are we to say of these possibilities? The old philosophical question, "Is it better to be a happy pig or Socrates unhappy?" is not quite expressly

Skinner's intent is apparently to produce a society in which the propensities for "good behavior" are to be inculcated by a system of reward-- and the states of mind of the inhabitants are to be Apollonian, mild and happy.

One man's Utopia may be better than everybody's compromise. It is extremely difficult to say.